

# DIDS BURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDS BURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1916

No. 44

## DOES YOUR UNDERWEAR FIT YOU LIKE THIS?



To insure perfect fitting, comfortable Underwear every garment of  
**STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable  
Underwear is Cut and  
Tailored by hand**

Won't creep up, sag, or bind after it comes out of the wash, because the severe laundry test every garment must go through before it passes inspection absolutely prevents this.

### Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

is a wonder for wear, yet many buy it for health and comfort—that trio is what most people want. If you would be warm, comfortable and well underclothed this winter let us fit you with STANFIELD'S Combinations with the patented closed crotch. Made for men, women and children in many different weights and qualities.

Black, Blue and Red labels. Stanfield's also make Green label called Nova Scotia but is not guaranteed all wool and is the lowest grade manufactured by this firm. The price is \$2.50 per suit, Red Label \$3.50 per suit, Blue Label \$4.00 per suit. Be sure and get the correct label.

**Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear in two piece  
suits also in stock**

**J. V. BERSCHT**

## Adams & Huntinger Butchers

We pay highest possible  
Cash  
prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry & Hides

**LEUSZLER BLOCK**

Phone 127

## To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING  
INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

### DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

## Dr. M. Clarke, M. P., Coming to Didsbury

The committee who has charge of the arrangements for the big Patriotic meeting in the Opera House on Friday night, November 10th, have nearly completed their labors.

Dr. M. Clark, M. P. for the Red Deer constituency in the Federal house and his son, Lieut. Clarke of the P.P.C.L.I., who has been to the front and was gassed and wounded and is home on leave to recuperate, have both consented to be present. Dr. Clark is a very fluent speaker and has made a name for himself not only all over Canada but in England itself for his broad minded stand in this crisis of the world's history, and it is to be hoped that the public will turn out and give him and his brave son a rousing reception on Friday evening, November 10th.

## Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310

Minutes of the meeting of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 held at Didsbury on Saturday, October 14th, A.D., 1916.

Members present Reeve McCuen, Councillors W. E. Flinn, T. E. Smith, Geo. Metz, Wm. Rupp and H. E. Pearson.

The Reeve called the meeting to order at 11.30 a.m. when the minutes of the meeting held on September 2nd were read and adopted on motion of Councillor H. E. Pearson. The Council adjourned for lunch.

The Reeve called the Council to order at 1 p.m.

A number of communications were read and disposed of.

Moved by Councillor H. E. Pearson that Whereas the sum of \$18,585.81 will be required on or before November 15th, 1916, to meet the levy of the Hail Insurance Board, and whereas the Hail Taxes will not all be collected before that date: Be it therefore resolved that the Reeve and Secretary-Treasurer, be and are hereby authorized to borrow for the use of the Municipality from any

bank, any sum up to \$15,000.00 with interest at 7% per annum upon the promissory note or notes of the Reeve and Treasurer given under the seal of the municipality and on behalf of the Council. Carried.

Moved by Reeve D. McCuen that Mr. Jas. Reed be hereby appointed auditor for the municipality for the year 1916 at a salary of \$50.00 per audit. Carried.

A number of accounts and labor pay-sheets were passed and ordered paid.

Moved by Councillor T. E. Smith that this Council do now adjourn to meet at Olds in the Agricultural School on Saturday, November 25th, in connection with the annual meeting of the ratepayers. Carried.

## Didsbury Cattle Shipments

It has been known for some time that big cattle shipments were taking place at Didsbury, cattle that has been raised by the individual farmer and not cattle that are being brought in for feeding purposes by the big firms and then shipped out again, but when it is known that over 700 head of such cattle has been shipped out in the last five weeks some idea of the value of this industry to this district can be gained, and the fact emphasized that it is not only grain that is a wealth bringer.

Two carloads were shipped out on Monday, Mr. C. Brown of Westcott shipped one and Mr. J. Hosegood of Rugby another.

## Meets Sudden Death

A message was received by J. McGhee the local C.P.R. agent on Saturday last from Dr. Wall of Donaldson, Alta., north of Stettler, asking if E. Lindstrom, who was formerly section foreman here for about two years, had any relatives or friends in this district as his dead body had been found lying against a wire fence at that place. No particulars as to how he had met his death were given.

Deceased was fairly well off as besides owning a farm in Minnesota he also owned another one west of here. Those who knew him best when here speak very highly of him.

If any person knows anything of his relatives and their location they should notify Mr. McGhee.

## DIDS BURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

## Saturday Night

The first of the Red Feather Photo Plays entitled

## "The Path of Happiness"

In Five Acts

by the famous screen actress  
Violet Mersereau

Look out for the coming of a great picture entitled

## "The Martyrdom of Nurse Cavell"

Her whole life right through to the time of her death.  
True to History.

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$ 18.00
J. V. Berscht.....	20.00
W. N. White.....	10.00
A. Hendry.....	10.00
	58.00

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$ 11.00
Peter Loewen.....	5.00
A Shirker.....	10.00
	26.00

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$ 7.00
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## FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPIERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will ship it on track.  
Consign to any terminal elevator.  
MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—Notify.

## WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against bill of lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions--Licensed--bonded. Correspondence solicited."

## BUSINESS LOCALS

### 5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—A number of good second hand automobiles for sale. Apply W. Leslie, Overland Garage, Didsbury.

**FOR SALE**—A cutter in good condition. Apply to Rev. L. P. Amaker.

**FOUND**—A good logging chain near Denney's slough about seven miles west of town. Owner can have same by applying to this office and paying advertising expenses.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children  
Learning to Save  
Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

DIDS BURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

## W. S. Durrer

### UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall  
Phone Central

DIDS BURY, -o- ALTA.

### NOTICE TO FARMERS

We wish to announce to all milk and cream shippers that the annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association will be held in the Fire Hall on Saturday afternoon, November 4th, at 1:30 o'clock. Everybody make it a point to attend this meeting as business of importance will be taken up.

P. P. Dick, Secretary,  
Dairymen's Association.

Born

SINCLAIR — On Thursday, October 19th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sinclair, a son.

## Days of Rheumatism Now Over!

### Wonderful Miracles Worked by "Nerviline"

#### Its Strange Power is the Marvel of Thousands it Has Cured

You will welcome the good news that "Nerviline" rapidly relieves the most excruciating pains.

Nerviline penetrates deeply into the tissue, and possesses pain-subduing power at least five times greater than anything heretofore discovered. Its curative influence upon rheumatic pains is really wonderful.

Nerviline is offered to the people of this community under a positive guarantee of its reliability.

As a curative agent of severest



pain, every rheumatic should test this great remedy.

Rheumatism is the greatest test Nerviline has to meet. It cures pains, big and little, but to rheumatics especially it is a great blessing, just as it is to those who suffer from neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, stiffness or enlarged joints.

Remember this:

There is nothing harmful in Nerviline.

You can use it freely on your children for their aches and pains. It is dependable, reliable, safe. Nothing to equal good old Nerviline as a general family remedy.

Get the large 50 cent family bottle; it is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Carrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

#### Animals Worth \$6,000,000,000

There are about 191,000,000 domestic animals in the United States, and they are worth, roughly, \$6,000,000,000. There are approximately 21,000,000 horses, representing an investment of \$2,300,000,000. The despised mule may not be so despised when you consider that he represents \$560,000,000 of the total wealth and that his kind numbers about 4,500,000.

#### RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION

##### The Most Common Cause of This Trouble Is Poor Blood

All conditions of depressed vitality tend to disturb the process of digestion. There is not a disturbed condition of life that may not affect digestion. But few causes of the trouble are so common as thin, weak blood. It affects directly and at once the process of nutrition. Not only is the action of the gastric and intestinal glands diminished, but the muscular action of the stomach is weakened. Nothing will more promptly restore digestive efficiency than good, red blood. Without it the normal activity of the stomach is impossible.

Thin, pale people who complain of indigestion must improve the condition of their blood to find relief. The most active blood builder in such cases is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make the rich, red blood which quickly restores the digestive organs to their proper activity, and the dyspeptic who has hated the sight and smell of food now looks forward to meal time with pleasure. As proving the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in curing indigestion, Miss Edith M. Smith, R. R. No. 4, Perth, Ont., says:

"I can honestly say I owe my present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My stomach was terribly weak and I suffered from indigestion and sick headache, and was always very nervous. I was troubled this way for nearly three years, and in that time took a great deal of doctors' medicine, which, however, did not help me. I could not eat anything without experiencing the most agonizing pain. My sick headaches were most violent and I could not rest night or day. I was asked one day by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and consented to do so. After taking them some time I found they were helping me, and I continued to take them steadily for several months, until I found that I was completely cured. While taking the pills, I gained both in strength and weight, and I feel it impossible to praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly."

You can procure these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Willie, when did you wash your face last?"  
"Mother, don't let's bring up the past!"

A speaker spoke both loud and strong.  
And made the matter plain.  
Another speaker came along  
And mixed it up again.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Miss (to servant): Be careful not to spill any soup on the ladies' laps.  
Jane: Yes, m'm. Where shall I spill it?

**Popularity of Autos**

The report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows that there were 2,245,661 motor cars in the United States on December 31, 1915, as against 48,000 in 1906. While these figures may be somewhat exaggerated, when compared with a compilation of license statistics of the various states, they are near enough to give a vivid idea of the growth of the motor industry. The total gross motor vehicle registration and license revenues are given as \$18,245,713, of which practically 90 per cent. is available for road improvement, so that it will be appreciated what a benefit to the entire country the automobile has been and is.

I know of one or two leading drugists in town who have managed to procure a supply of "Anuric" for their anxious customers in and around this locality. If not obtainable send one dime by mail to Dr. Pierce for trial package or 50 cents for full treatment.

**EDITOR**—Please insert this letter in some conspicuous place in your paper.

#### The Market Report

Weekly Grain Letter Supplied by Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Ltd., Winnipeg

There is one feature of the present wheat situation that is of the utmost importance, and the one that, undoubtedly, is the cause for the persistent strength of the market at the high level. It is to be noted that since the inception of the advance the situation has grown steadily more bullish. This is a development out of the ordinary, as it is generally being discovered after the agitation has subsided and the early reports have to be compared with the actual outcome that the scare exaggerated conditions. No one can say that that is the case this season, for it can be said that the run of news which affected crop production is still favorable to high prices. Whatever other influences have entered into the trade calculations are influences that are based on the possibility of the world's supply of bread stuffs being augmented by the Russian surplus through successive military operations of the Entente Powers.

The foundation of the present bull market was laid, of course, in the heavy winter loss in the soft wheat states. At that time, the liberality of the world's carry over from the generous 1915 harvest was a drag on any permanent market response. It was the time when the statistical position of the wheat hung heaviest on the market. Importers had the almost confidence of obtaining adequate supplies and felt that they had the real advantage in the market.

It was the great heat wave of July and its heavy toll of the spring wheat crop that gave the real impetus to the bull market. The winter wheat harvest was moderate, and on the top of that came a most unfavorable Northwest harvest. From that time on, the developments have been towards a reduction of the world's wheat production. The yield in the United States allows only a small reserve above the country's needs, and a surplus available for the export, even with the carry over of last season, is small when the conditions governing the international market are taken into account. The latest reports from Canada indicate a decided shrinkage from expectations, and the news from the other surplus countries do not suggest at this writing more than ordinary yields.

It is not expected that importing countries will increase their production under the abnormal conditions that prevail. In fact, the reports are unfavorable. The requirements from exporters will be large this season, and exporting countries in the aggregate have far less to give than last year. Whether prices have fully discounted this extraordinary situation is a matter of debate between the bulls and the bears. The situation has not been exaggerated.

#### Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the body. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O.

All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Sask. Wheat Wins in World Contest**  
Saskatchewan wheat has scored another triumph in world competition, the first award for spring wheat against all comers at the Canadian National exhibition, Toronto, being given to W. S. Simpson of the Larchmont farm, Pambrun, according to a notification received by Mr. Simpson from the directorate.

The wheat which won the prize was selected from a field of 1910 crop of registered Marquis wheat, and one bushel of this high grade wheat was exhibited. Pambrun is located on the Empress branch of the C.N.R., northwest of Swift Current.

**Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.**

Mary's description of a dachshund: A funny dog that is a dog and a half long and half a dog high; the only dog that has four legs and looks as though it ought to have six.

**Made in Canada**  
**DOMINION RAINCOATS**

Best for Quality, Style and Value. Guaranteed for all climates.  
**DOMINION**  
ASK YOUR DEALER

**10 Pounds of Happiness in these Tins of CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP**

10 pounds of **deliciousness**, when eaten on Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Muffins, Hot Biscuits or good wholesome Bread. 1 pound of **goodness**, too, because "Crown Brand" is a nourishing, body-building food. 10 pounds of **economy**, when used in making Gingerbread, Puddings and Sweet Sauces. 10 pounds of **happiness**, when converted into home-made Candy to delight the children. Your dealer has "Crown Brand" in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

**THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED**  
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD,  
FORT WILLIAM.

223W

**RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL LTD.**

RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

**WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.**

**Write for market information.**

**MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH**

#### James Richardson & Sons, Limited

##### GRAIN MERCHANTS

###### Western Offices

Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by sending us samples and obtaining our advice as to best destination before shipping your grain, particularly barley, oats and rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Established 1857

#### Don't Suffer Longer

and allow yourself to become grouchy, upset, nervous and depressed. These conditions usually indicate a disordered digestive system, which, if neglected, may be hard to remedy. Remove the disturbing element and put your digestive organs in good working order by taking

#### BEECHAM'S PILLS

They gently stimulate the liver, act on the bowels, tone the stomach—purify the blood and regulate the system. These benefits are particularly marked by women at such times when nature makes special demands upon their vitality. They act promptly and safely.

The next time you feel low-spirited and out of sorts, take Beecham's Pills. Their sure, mild, thorough action will

#### Give Quick Relief

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England  
Sold everywhere in Canada and U.S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

#### Hubby Took Periodicals

"Do you take any periodicals?" asked the minister on his first round on parish visit.

"Well, I don't," replied the woman, "but my husband takes 'em frequent. I do wish you'd try to get him to sign the pledge."—New York Sun.

**Its Virtue Cannot Be Described.**—No one can explain the subtle power that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses. The originator was himself surprised by the wonderful qualities that his compound possessed. That he was the benefactor of humanity is shown by the myriads that rise in praise of this wonderful Oil. So familiar is everyone with it that it is prized as a household medicine everywhere.

#### Stovepipe and Chimney Fires

With the approach of cooler weather, stoves and fireplaces will soon be put into commission. Before this is done, care should be taken to see that chimneys and stovepipes are in good repair, thoroughly cleaned, and rendered safe from fire. Owing to the dampness of the early summer, many stovepipes will be found badly rusted, which an outer coating of enamel will not expose. Examine these carefully and replace defective pipes. Fire prevention is one of the first considerations of the householder.

**WANTED—Representative, either**

sex, Europe's Greatest World War and Lord Kitchener's career. Salary or Commission. Experience unnecessary. Credit given. Sample free, send postage, ten cents. Nichols, Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

New Director: What did you say the sinking fund was for?  
Treasurer: To meet the floating debt.

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed**  
Mailed free to any address by the Author  
**H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.**  
118 West 31st Street, New York

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, HANACHE, ETC.  
R 23 THE PR

#### Misery in Back, Headache and Pain in Limbs.

**Dear Mr. Editor**—For more than a year I suffered with misery in the back, dull headache, pain in the limbs, was somewhat constipated and slept poorly at night until I was about ready to collapse. Seeing an account of the wonderful qualities of "Anuric," prepared by Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., I sent for a box, and before using the whole box I felt and still feel improved. My sleep is refreshing, misery reduced, and life is not the drag it was before. Most cheerfully recommend this remedy to sufferers from like ailments.

Your truly, W. A. ROBERTS.

**NOTE:** You've undoubtedly heard of the famous Dr. Pierce and his well-known medicines. Well, this prescription is one that has been successfully used for many years by the physicians and specialists of Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., for kidney complaints, and diseases arising from disorders of the kidneys and bladder, such as backache, weak back, rheumatism, dropsy, congestion of the kidneys, inflammation of the bladder, scalding urine, and urinary troubles.

Up to this time, "Anuric" has not been on sale to the public, but by the persuasion of many patients and the increased demand for this wonderful healing tablet, Dr. Pierce has finally decided to put it into the drug stores of this country within immediate reach of all sufferers.

I know of one or two leading drugists in town who have managed to procure a supply of "Anuric" for their anxious customers in and around this locality. If not obtainable send one dime by mail to Dr. Pierce for trial package or 50 cents for full treatment.

**EDITOR**—Please insert this letter in some conspicuous place in your paper.

# BOOSTING LOCAL ENTERPRISES WITH THE AID OF THE TOWN PAPER

GETTING TOGETHER FOR BENEFIT OF COMMUNITY

The Local Newspaper as a Medium for Furthering Plans for the Carrying Out of Civic Advancement Movements, has been Found to be a Complete Success

What is your newspaper doing for your town? Is it co-operating with easier now to start things in that town than it used to be?

A newspaper, the commercial club and the merchants of a North Dakota town worked together successfully to enlist the interest of farmers for miles around and resulted in profit for everyone.

You vaguely feel that something ought to be done. The next time you pass the public square and are reminded of that bandstand, drop into a store, pick up someone who has five minutes to spare, and go see the editor. Talk over the matter while it's fresh in your mind, arrange a scheme for raising the money, write a short "story" for the editor, and two-thirds of the task is completed.

One plan, used recently in a Missouri town with full success, was built up round what was christened Bandstand Day. The town's merchants agreed to give a five per cent. discount on some goods and ten per cent. on others, provided the buyer presented a discount slip that had been printed in the latest issue of the paper. The merchants gave to the bandstand fund the difference between the regular price and the sales price. Thus the buyer got a dollar's worth of goods for ninety cents, for instance, and the merchant gave a dime to the bandstand fund.

The reason for this scheme may not be apparent at first glance, but it is easily understood when it is explained. Everyone likes to get a bargain. Love of home town is not necessarily strong a sentiment in the hearts of a great many. Thus a person who might not pay a dollar for an article, even if he knew a dime of the money were going toward renovation of the bandstand, is almost sure to be willing to pay ninety or ninety-five cents for the article if that price is a reduction from the usual charge.

The editor made a little money—not much, of course—from the sale of extra copies of the paper containing the discount coupons. And the merchants, when they counted up at the end of the day, found they had done one of the best day's businesses in their history. The band boys' share was so large that enough was left over to make a start toward buying new uniforms.

What was done on Bandstand Day can be repeated anywhere, any time, for any sort of movement. It could be adapted easily to starting a fund for a community building, or for buying a tree for the schoolhouse yard.

The chief necessity in this plan, as in any other destined to link up the newspaper and the public in any sort of civic advancement movement, is to keep it down to its simplest elements. Don't hedge your merchants' offers with too many rules and conditions.

Road-Drag Day is another event that was made a success in Missouri through co-operation of the editor and the public. The split-log drag, that boon for dirt roads, is popular in Missouri, but not so popular in some districts as it should be. An editor with a mind of his own worked out a scheme for stimulating its use. He induced the storekeepers in his town to join in planning a day when prizes would be given for the first road-drag to be driven into town, the drag driven the longest distance, the most unique drag, the best decorated drag, and the drag hauled by the most unusual team.

MERCHANTS WERE QUICK TO SEE THE POINT. Every drag driven to town would do that much towards improving the dirt roads over which it passed. The services of the farmers were worth a great deal more than the prizes the merchants offered, but the farmers jumped at the chance to win the attractive awards. Each man with a drag had a chance to win more than fifty dollars' worth of goods if luck was on his side, and the result was that scores of farmers drove to town on Road-Drag Day.

It's easy to talk about the tangible commercial results of this kind of co-operation between editor and citizens, but there are other, better results, much less tangible but a great deal more valuable to a community. Thus an editor in a Minnesota town made much of a "Your-Day-to-Gain" movement, advertising February 29th as an extra day in the year and, consequently, a day that ought to be turned to account by everyone.

Churches, women's clubs, civic organizations and a college were among those taking up the movement. Although the editor made much from the extra space he sold to merchants advertising special bargains for the day, he declares he made much more in the goodwill he created for himself by devoting a great deal of space to civic advancement pleas.

The gain for the editor was not the only profit. The whole town was benefited by a heightened sense of civic responsibility that the advertis-

## "Eat Up the Crumbs" German Army Order

Circular Urges Troops Not to Eat for the Sake of Eating

The Paris Journal says the following is extracted from a circular intended for distribution among the German troops and found in the possession of a captain taken prisoner on the Somme:

"England and France are making implacable efforts to stop our revictualling from overseas countries and to starve us out. The duty of every military man, officer or soldier, is consequently to economize and husband the food and forage. Thus we will counter the enemy's efforts.

"Satisfy your hunger, but no more than the natural needs. Eat up all the crumbs it is possible to use. You have a right to a generous portion of rations, but you are not obliged to eat it all. Therefore, claim all that you are entitled to, and if you receive other food from home use it to vary your meals. But do not eat for the sake of eating."

"Remember that your country is deprived of a large quantity of raw material, and it is your urgent duty to gather and hand in all leavings and apparently useless articles, such as tins, leaden tubes, old cloth, worn-out bags, old clothes, and odd pieces of leather, rubber and metal of all sorts."

## Immigration from The United States

Between Four and Five Hundred Settlers Arriving Every Week

"Immigration from the United States into Canada during 1916 has shown an increase of 100 per cent. over last year, and this notwithstanding the efforts of interested parties to deflect the stream," says J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration for the Dominion of Canada, in a newspaper interview.

"People considering moving into Canada from across the border," Mr. Walker continues, "have been told that they were in danger of conscription, and would be subject to enormous war taxes. In answer to this, it may be said that the Government has definitely promised that there will be no conscription in Canada. Furthermore, the subject of another country cannot be conscripted, and three years' residence in Canada is necessary before a man can become a Canadian citizen. Even the most pessimistic hope and expect that before the end of three years the great war will be ended."

"There is no special war tax in the West, nor is there likely to be any. A war tax to be effective would have to be on lands. By the constitution of Canada, only provincial governments can impose taxes on land, and the Federal government, which is financing Canada's participation in the war, cannot interfere."

"Between four and five hundred settlers come into Canada from the United States every week. They can sell land in their own country for seventy-five dollars an acre and buy quite as good in Canada for twenty or twenty-five dollars. Because of this they are bringing with them a considerable amount of stock, farm implements and money. All Western Canada has quantities of water and the land is suitable for the raising of all kinds of grain and for mixed farming. Last year the crop was so enormous that the length of the harvest season made it practically impossible to do any fall breaking."

"The immigration now is practically all from the United States. It is made up almost entirely of the sons of prosperous farmers who would rather find new lands than see the paternal acres cut up and divided, and they are men who understand farming."

## Viewing Battle Scenes

"A solemn panorama" is the description given by a woman after viewing the Somme films shown in London. Whether it is desirable to show actual battle scenes to the home public had been questioned, but, as one visitor said, "What our heroes can bear to suffer we can bear to see."

There is nothing in this display to harrow the feelings of distress those who have lost beloved relatives in the war. The devotion of the Empire's young manhood, the majestic offering of British labor, are realized in every detail of the victorious advance. The huge guns which tore up the German trenches are pictured in action, and their effect is seen, not only in columns of smoke and volcanic upheavals of the soil, but in the panic-stricken, woe-begone faces of the German prisoners. The legend of German invincibility is destroyed for ever.

The leader and his brave men returned with 114 prisoners, including two officers. The fort was taken. The captain was mentioned in despatches in the following terms:

"On August 10, at the head of a body of eight men, he captured with unheard-of audacity a fort occupied by a company of the enemy and three machine guns, which for twenty-four hours had kept our troops in check. He took 114 prisoners, including two officers."

## The Only Way

There is only one way to reduce the high cost of living. That way is to strike at the root of the evil and abolish the laws that permit one man to put his hands into the pockets of his neighbor and take therefrom money that really does not belong to him.—Winnipeg Tribune.

# INVINCIBILITY OF GERMAN ARMY SHATTERED BY BRITISH PRESSURE

BY MANHOOD OF UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

The "Contemptible British Army" Has Become the Terrible British Army, and Before the Slow British the Germans are Now Giving Miles Where They Once Gave Yards

## Tales From the Front

Welshmen Fought Like Demons in the Big Offensive

Almost every county in England, Scotland and Wales now has its individual story of "how our boys fought the Germans." Many new battalions received their baptism of fire in the big push. Many counties were in it for the first time and now almost every crossroads village, town or city can boast that it has taken a hand in the fighting.

"The way our boys did their work will never be forgotten in the history of the Welsh people," wrote a Welsh soldier to his parents in Cardiff. Reports from the front generally say the Welshmen fought with a dash unequalled in Welsh history. The Welsh soldier's story is told in Cardiff just like other Welsh soldiers' stories are told in other parts of Wales.

These stories are local history and they are squelching more labor unrest at home than two years' talk by cabinet ministers and parliament could ever do. The recalcitrant Welsh miners who decided to take a vacation in spite of Lloyd George's request for all work and no play, altered their decision when the stories of the big push began to come home.

The troublesome labor elements on the Tyneside, in England, who prided themselves on their periodical stubbornness, finally informed the government that they were really loyal.

The Clyde workers in Scotland, upon whom the navy depends for much of its strength, have redoubled their efforts and decided to work, holidayless, to beat the Germans.

The war, by virtue of the Picardy offensive, is creeping into almost every British home. There are empty chairs and pensions in many of them. There are German helmets and other relics in some. Wounded Tommies home to recover also are there. But in all there are the stories that will be told for generations: how Tom, Dick or Harry fought in the big offensive.

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## Brilliant Work of British Airmen

By the London Times Correspondent at the British Headquarters

Up to the very limits that the weather makes possible, our airmen continue their gallant and successful work. Most eloquent on this subject is an extract from a letter written by and captured on a prisoner:

"... Each of us crouches in a little hole that he has dug out for himself as a protection against possible splinters and staves at nothing but the sky and the black wall of the trench, ... and the airmen circle over us and try to do some damage, but only enemy ones, for a German airman will not dare to come here—far too much afraid—only behind the front a great crowd, and here not one makes an appearance."

Another prisoner, a well-educated man, discussed our air supremacy freely, maintaining that it was not owing to any inferiority in the German machines or men, but only to the great extent of front which they had to cover, both in the east and west, while machines had also to be sent to the Balkans and to assist the Turks.

Eloquent again is one of our own reports upon the subject: "Fifteen indecisive combats took place, but the hostile machines for the most part descended as soon as engaged." And this experience occurs again and again. The German tactics, indeed, are very different from the days in which they used to sail in the upper air, to wait for our men and attack them from above as they came over. Now the enemy, still keeping well on his side of the lines, tries to do what observation he does from low altitudes from which he can quickly get down to the ground.

As for the fruits of the bravery of our men, they are simply incalculable. There is never a day of good visibility, when, helped by aeroplane observation, our guns do not make a greater or smaller number of direct hits on enemy batteries and destroy and blow up ammunition pits. Again and again, also, the air observation has guided them to break up counter-attacks which might otherwise have been serious, and to find and scatter columns of men or transport on the road.

### Motoring Comes High

\$1,180,000,000 Spent on Motoring Each Year by American People

According to the Scientific American, the number of automobiles in use in the United States has reached the 2,000,000 mark. The estimate continues that about 8,000,000 people in this country enjoy the luxurious pleasure of motoring.

To run 2,000,000 cars for one year requires, at the very least, 1,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline at a cost of about \$130,000,000. The estimated cost of 20,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil is put at \$8,000,000. Further it is believed that 12,000,000 tires worth not less than \$16 each adds \$192,000,000 to the total yearly expense of motoring. Accessories and extra comforts are estimated at \$50 a car, totalling \$100,000,000. The item of garage charges on short tours, exclusive of gas and oil, is put at \$100 per car, or \$200,000,000. Repairs made necessary by wear, tear and accident, tire troubles not included, are approximated at \$50 per car a year, or \$100,000,000.

In summing up his estimate, the editor or expert who is responsible for these figures, states that the total running expenses for all cars in use is about \$730,000,000. Add thereto, he continues, the value of 600,000 new cars purchased during the year, at an average price of \$750, or \$450,000,000, and we get the immense total of \$1,180,000,000 spent in a single year (1915) on the sport of motoring.

In the estimate no allowance has been made for the expense of hiring a chauffeur, automobile insurance and various other requisites. It is quite apparent that the total expenditure would be greatly in excess of this estimate.

### A New Wheat to Be Introduced

Dr. Saunders, chief cerealist, Canadian Dominion Government, well known as the man who produced the now famous variety of wheat known as "Marquis"—one of the earliest-maturing and heavy yielding hard spring wheats in existence, which has won more big grain prizes than any other kind—as well as another very early variety known as "Prelude," stated, in an interview at Lethbridge, that he hopes soon to introduce another new kind. It is beardless, and will ripen about one week ahead of Marquis and will give about seven-eighths of the average yield of Marquis.

### Problem of War Crosses

The French Government has awarded 120,000 War Crosses since the creation of the decoration. Of these, 16,000 have been given in the course of the present war. The Chamber of Deputies has decided to create a distinctive sign to be worn by those who have won the cross while facing death. The fact that thousands of non-combatants have received the coveted bit of metal and ribbon is considered unfair to the others. A special commission was formed to sort out and award the new insignia to those really entitled to it.

## Marketing of Grain

Over Three Thousand Elevators in Western Canada, with a Total Capacity of 151,738,000 Bushels.

Most of the grain of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is handled at railway stations in the grain-producing country. Some of these elevators are owned by farmers, some by farmers' co-operative organizations, and some by grain dealers and milling companies. In addition to the ordinary elevators at country points are a number of large terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, one of which is a Dominion Government elevator, and Government terminal elevators located at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. All grain dealers must be licensed and bonded, thus securing the farmer from loss either through dishonesty, unfairness or financial embarrassment of the dealer. There are few stations in Western Canada at which there are not one or more elevators. There are altogether 3,037 elevators in Western Canada, with a total capacity of 151,738,000 bushels.

The farmer may deliver his wheat to the elevator and receive cash for it, or, if he thinks the market likely to rise, he may store his wheat in the elevator and secure a storage ticket showing that he is entitled to a stated number of bushels of wheat of a certain grade. This enables him to sell his wheat when the market is most favorable. Or, if he prefers to load his grain into a car without dealing with the elevator he may do so over the loading platforms which are provided at grain shipping points. The railways are compelled by law to erect these platforms at stations from which wheat in carload lots is shipped.

### An Age of Luxury

When Thrift is Sacrificed for Luxury it is a Day of Evil Foreboding

An age of luxury is always an age of decadence, writes John A. Sleicher in Leslie's. When the simple life is given up temptation begins.

When a man or a woman sacrifices thrift for the love of luxury it is a day of evil foreboding, for the love of luxury puts a premium on discontent.

A taste for luxurious food and drink is followed by a desire for expensive garments, silks, satins, laces and jewels, things that add nothing essentially to comfort or the joy of living.

The story of the decadent nations is always the same. When the simple life was abandoned an era of luxury set in and extravagance drained the nation's resources.

Right living went the way of plain living. Luxury, extravagance and vice follow each other in natural sequence.

A luxurious nation finds its resources swept away, its patriotism sacrificed to effeminacy and its physical well-being to the common vices of mankind.

Thoughtful men in this day of abnormal prosperity are endeavoring to impress the lesson of thrift on the American people, but the drift is all the other way, here and everywhere. It has always been so.

It is a situation full of danger and the oft-repeated warning is given in the hope that some may listen and profit, though many scoff and suffer.

The lecturer was most emphatic upon the point. "It is to the pioneers of big movements—the men who are always in the forefront—that the honor of this fair country of ours belongs."

At the close of the lecture an old woman approached him and shook hands, thanking him for speaking so kindly of her son.

"I think you have made a mistake. I don't know your son, and I cannot have mentioned his name tonight," said the lecturer.

"Yes you did. My son is one of those pioneers of big movements."

"Oh, I see. And what is your son, madam?"

"What is he?" the proud mother asked, in a surprised tone. "Man, he walks in front of the new steam roller with a red flag."

Standing in front of one of Peterson's pictures were several young women. One young woman who was gazing at the picture ardently, suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, if I only knew the artist who did this!"

"Pardon me," said Peterson, stepping forward with great delight at the evident prospect of being taken up by the social set. "I am the artist."

"Ah!" she cried, with a particularly winning smile, "then in that case won't you please tell me the name of the dressmaker who made that perfectly stunning frock your model wore?"

A peaceable looking Irishman had been brought into a suburban police station on some petty charge. He pleaded innocence.

"Is there anybody here who can vouch for your respectability?" said the examining officer.

Patrick singled out the head of the small police force.

"He can," he said.

"Me?" exclaimed the policeman.

"Why, I don't know the man."

"Exactly," said the accused. "I have lived in this place twenty years, and the police don't even know me, so I can't be such a bad lot."

## Woman Novelist Tells of the War

Mrs. Atherton Returns After Four Months' Tour of French Front

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, novelist, is back in New York after a four months' tour of the French front, where she got as far as Nancy and was really under fire, although not in the actually dangerous zone. By courtesy of the French government she was given a military automobile in which to make her inspection. She is convinced that the war will end in favor of the Allies by May or June, and said that Russia is expected to go straight through to Berlin, where terms will be dictated to the German Emperor and where England and France will not influence the severity of these terms.

"The devastation of the country is complete," Mrs. Atherton said, "and partly unoccupied, for the Germans destroyed villages that they had passed through when they were advancing and tore to pieces and burned the remnants when they were forced back by the drive of the Allies on the west front."

"The atrocities of the Germans cannot be told. They cannot be whispered. They cannot be photographed. For they are beyond the power of any of these to describe."

### Nature Exemplified In the Psalms

The Greatest Masterpiece of Literature Throughout the Ages

As a student of the Psalms, the writer will give a few impressions formed by him in reference to nature as contained within these sacred songs.

In the Book of Psalms, to the world has been given the works of the greatest master of literature throughout the ages. Indeed, there are phrasings contained in his language which indelibly impress the reader with the majesty of utterance.

The references of the Psalmist to the earth and that contained therein may be said to enter into his writings with the eighth, a Psalm which for beauty of expression stands paramount. In

the first verse of this song, the excellence of God's name in the universe is forcibly impressed upon mankind. The 19th Psalm, at verse one, declares the firmament as demonstrating an infinite handiwork, and the pitch of the entire Biblical tenet concerning Almighty possession is herein contained.

A Creator supreme in authority over the great waters is spoken of in Psalm 29. Again, we perceive allusion to His potentiality in the 33rd writing. The language of David as recorded in the 46th, the Psalm of Confidence, is regarded by Biblical scholars the masterpiece of the Israelite's efforts. The mammalian creation as recipient of God's forethought is declared in verses 10 and 11 of the 50th writing. We may describe Psalm 65 the "husbandman's melody," a title not without application to the 72th, and even the strength of chariot and horse are repudiated in Psalm 76. For grandeur of representative utterance toward the seas, verse 19 of chapter 77 is without equivalent in superb literary phrasing.

The 93rd likewise bears reference to the great waters, and verse 5 of Psalm 95 also refers to this feature. Earth, hills, clouds, darkness are enumerated in the 97th. A potential promise that the world shall not be moved is written in Psalm 99. An enlightenment of especial characteristic is recorded in the 104th, which speaks of the source from whence man's natural requirements emanate.

The omnipotence of the Creator above the wings of the storm are described in sublime phrasing in Psalm 107. The Almighty in the posture of humility, as He beholds the things of earth, is contained in the 113th. A world's formative material is alluded to in the Psalms following; the earth as a gift to the children of men is recipient of corroboration in the 115th. The language of Psalm 134 enforces veracity that the creation of the world alone proceeds from God. The fallacy of mankind in attempting obscurity from Divine vision through natural resources is pronounced in the 139th; in Psalm 147 are two verses which may be cited the distributory document of God's benevolent attitude to the sons of men. Active, passive of the entire creation, are enjoined to uplift the voice in exultant strain to the Lord in the 148th; and in the last verse of the Psalmist's writings all, everything in possession of breath, receive the Divine mandate to be in union in praising their Maker.

The human being who fails to comprehend in the Book of Psalms all that is noble, inspiring, sublime in a world's literature, must inevitably fail to discover an equivalent emanating from any source whatsoever. A Psalm may be read every day throughout the year, yet there will remain some feature still to be observed.

The grandeur of expression throughout the writings is so infinite in depth and construction that mankind in all ages of the world will remain in amazement at the language contained in the Psalmist's work.

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"Me?" exclaimed the policeman.

"Why, I don't know the man."

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## Naval Supremacy

Great Britain is Taking No Chances on the Naval Question

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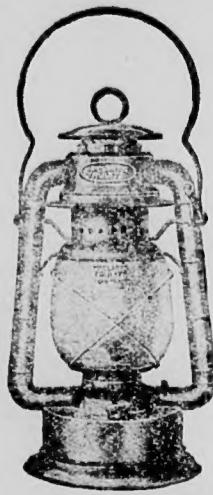
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"Why, I don't know the man."

"Exactly," said the accused. "I have lived in



**20c**  
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Come  
Early  
and  
avoid  
the  
rush

**EVERYTHING**  
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**HARDWARE**  
and  
**FURNITURE**

# IMPORTANT NEWS

## OUR TIME IS LIMITED

Stock Must be Reduced to  
**\$7,000.00 Within 15 Days**

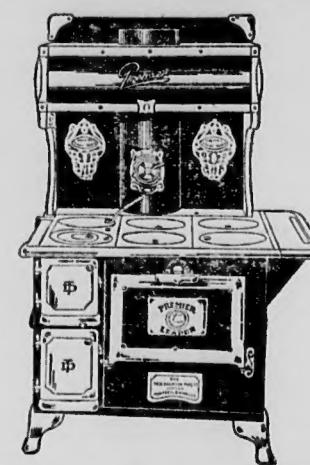
Bargains while we are with you

## Terms Cash

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We would like all accounts due us to be paid  
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Going at ... **\$32.00**

Never was there a bargain  
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**YOUR LAST CHANCE**  
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## Flour is Good Buying at Present Prices

We have just unloaded a car of MODEL FLOUR which we are selling at \$4.50 per 100 lbs. This price is 30c per 100 below today's wholesale price. Buy your supply now for the winter and you will save money.

With the advances in the price of Grain, feed prices have also advanced. We had bought a car of Bran before the last raise, which we are selling at \$4.00 per ton---under mill price.

Our price is per 100 lbs. \$1.40, per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton \$13.50, per ton \$26.00

These prices are for Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

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Burn's Peameal Shoulders, per lb.	23c
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Pork Sausage, 2 lbs.	25c
Roast Pork, per lb.	40c
Boiled Ham, per lb.	40c
Smoked Kippers, 2 lbs.	25c

### BISCUITS

Wood Box Soda Biscuits	\$1.50
Fancy Mixed Biscuits, per lb.	25c
Ginger Snaps, 2 lbs. for	25c
Graham Wafers, per pkg.	10c

### GROCERIES

Fresh Ground Coffee, 3 lbs.	\$1.00
Tuxedo Coffee, per lb.	45c
9 Cans Salmon for	\$1.00
10 lb. Box Prunes	\$1.25
10 lb. Box Peaches	\$1.10
5 lb. Tin Tuxedo Baking Powder	75c
2½ lb. Tin Tuxedo Baking Powder	40c
1 lb. Tin Tuxedo Baking Powder	20c

### SOAPS

Golden West Soap, 12 bars	45c
Sunlight Soap, 23 bars	\$1.00
Gold Soap, 11 bars	50c
Toilet Soap, 6 bars	25c
Hard Water Soap, 4 bars	25c

### FRUITS

Eating Apples, per box	\$1.90
Cooking Apples, per box	\$1.90
Bananas, per dozen	30c
Oranges, per dozen	50c
Cranberries, 2 lbs.	35c

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Celery, 2 lbs.	25c
Onions, per 100 lbs.	\$3.00
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs.	25c
Cabbage, 100 lbs.	\$2.00

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PHONE 42

PHONE 42

## Are Canada's Forests Doomed?

A Few Seasons Like 1910 Will End Them

WHEN Providence was planning this continent it would seem that the thing was done on a big, broad scheme. The plains, and the prairies, and the gladed country were intended to supply the central plains with timber and minerals, fish, and game; to conserve the water and stimulate rains. It would seem that civilization arrived here just a little before it was ripe, butting in about four hundred years too soon. It came without railways, without steam, without electricity, without knowledge, and without sense. Had the white men stayed at home in Europe and developed things there in their own country, America might have been explored in a few years from now by airship, and the short-sighted heroism of the pioneers, those blundering sacrifices, those blind struggles with the wilderness, those costly mistakes—would never have needed to happen. As it was, however, the white man landed in a wooded country and conceived it his duty to "clear the forests. He knew nothing of the continental plan.

The prairies were far away. The airship era was not due for four hundred years. Even railways were a dream as yet undreamed. So the pilgrims, and the habitants, and the Quakers, and the Virginians, and the Highland Crofters, and the rest, settled in the seaboard forests and along the wooded banks of the St. Lawrence, and the tree-smothered shores of the Great Lakes. And having laudable ambitions to farm, they proceeded to chop, burn, and strenuously destroy the thick, upstanding forest primeval. They have been universally praised for doing this by their descendants, up-to-date, but the time has come for a change in the sentimental tide. Their pernicious example has been glorified too long. The processes of destruction which they inaugurated have been maintained and augmented more or less enthusiastically ever since. It is time to think it over and begin again. The Province which exported the life of its soil in the shape of hardwood ashes to make soap and fertilizer for the Yanks, takes it very seriously now when a strike of the coal miners is declared away down in Pennsylvania. "Those illimitable bush lots of hardwood are nearly done." The cook house stove is no longer fed on bird's eye maple and split walnut. Even white oak has grown scarce in the wood pile. "Logging bees have been superseded by primitive sessions with the cinder sifter."

In old Ontario the barehanded pioneer wrestled with the woods and burnt them up by the simple and heroic methods of a primitive day. New Ontario

s bigger. Machinery has been called into the service. A railway locomotive can shoot more sparks into a piney and spread more hell-fire in one short, hot, dry night in July than a poor Canada Company settler in the Huron Tract or a United Empire Loyalist along the Ontario or the Erie front could set out in a whole summer.

Railways themselves, mind you, are modest about their ability in this matter. They are willing to yield first place in the rivalry of their old friend "spontaneous combustion." But some people are beginning to believe that "Old Spon" is a faker. Nobody ever yet actually saw him combust, while as for a railway—all you need to do is to watch a heavy train climb a North Shore grade some night, when the fire works will show up in the dark.

Shooting red hot soft coal cinders into a piney during certain times of the year is about as healthy as passing ale-hol to an Indian. Each is so pitifully powerless and so hopelessly predisposed.

Previous to the year 1845 the Province of Ontario seems to have been, practically speaking, unbroken virgin forest. To be sure, a large amount of square timber had been taken out of the Ottawa Valley, where lumbering began in 1806, and from the lower waters of the Trent. And the settlers along the "front" and in the peninsula had begun to clear their farms and burn the heavy growth of hardwood. But considering the province as a whole as defined to-day, from the Lakes to James Bay, from the Ottawa to the Albany—the bush was virtually intact.

About the year 1845, however, a fire started on the Minnesota boundary near Grand Portage on Lake Superior and swept westward to Rainy Lake, where this last big fire of 1910 was blazing the other day. Thousands of square miles of beautiful pine on both sides of the line were destroyed in this fire and to this day the lands have not yet started to reproduce it. You can see the great blackened pine stubs rearing like tombstone monuments amid the lighter growth of spruce and birch which has succeeded, or lying like prostrate giants on the ground amid the brush and the saplings.

In 1855, the year the first American canal opened at the Sault, the range of the Huron North Shore from Nipissing to Sault Ste. Marie was a green, unbroken forest of mixed spruce and pine and other woods with scarcely a brule for at least 40 miles back from the lake. Fires have since destroyed 50 per cent. of that North Shore range. In the year noted a fire ran from Lady Evelyn Lake in the Temagami District for 200 miles along the height of land to Michipicoten on Lake Superior. Incidentally it licked up its way eastward as far as Lake Temiscamingue and followed up the Montreal from Bay Lake to its source. The Temagami Pine Reserve is a little corner of the country that this fire of 1855 providentially skipped, together with a great deal that it didn't.

Up at Bear Island Mrs. Turner tells quite a story about this fire. An Indian chief on Lake Temagami started it if the shantymen reached the mouth of the Jacko at the foot of Lake Temiscamingue.

It seems he had been a witness of the devastation wrought by the Lumberjacks. He had seen how they invaded the trapping grounds down below without regard to the old laws, the old boundaries, or the old rights; how they destroyed the sanctity of the woods, killed or scared away the game, broke down the beaver dams, and played "rough house" generally with the whole place. Worse than that, he had seen the debauching of the Indian women and the spread of the whisky blame habit among the young men which had always accompanied the advent of the "wild woods rovers" into a new district. He determined that square timber would never tempt the shanty boys into the Temagami. On the day that he heard the square-timber men had reached the foot of Temiscamingue he set out fire in a huckleberry marsh. They were getting too close. By his stern hand was thus devastated in 1855 more than 2,000 square miles of splendid pine timber land, which has since grown up in pulp woods only.

Four years previous to this, however, the first really bad local fire in the Ottawa Valley had begun at the mouth of the Bonnechere and run over the "Big Yellow Pine Country." This fire was caused by a very simple means—the burning paper wad from a musket fired off by a river driver. It is often these simple spontaneous little things that do the damage, however. In 1860 a trapper's smudge set the townships of Gowan and Glamorgan in Haliburton on fire, and the upper branch of the Trent goes by the name Burnt River on the maps of the present day.

In 1864, in the month of August, a fire broke out on the north shore of Lake Huron at Thessalon, and another at the mouth of the French. These fires spread each way, and traveling far inland, met near Sudbury. Seven years afterwards the rampikes of this fire, together with the deadfall and the dry rubbish on the ground, served as tinder and kindling for the awful conflagration of 1871, when 2,000 square miles were laid absolute waste, and millions and millions of pine returned to the elements in ashes and smoke. This fire of '71 is said to have eaten right into the bogs and swamps, drying up the natural fire breaks which had saved part of the country seven years before, and sweeping it with destruction clean and complete. From the Magnetawan to the Kaministiquia was more or less burned that summer. The main fire followed up the valley of the French, spreading to the neighboring townships on the south all heavy with pine. At Lake Nipissing

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**The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited**  
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**The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price.**  
There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of  
**The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.**

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callousness comes out with out injury to the flesh.

**D...** on the Temiskaming and New Ontario, in the Nepigon District, where the transcontinental is going through, and probably every railway branch that enters the bush. A bush fire in Cobalt exploded a powder magazine in 1905 scorching all the people half to death and breaking nearly every window in the town.

Every summer when we smell smoke in the air and see the sun burn dull red, we are told in explanation the wind is in the northwest and bush fires are burning in New Ontario. Every summer come reports of forest fires which the rangers could neither cope with nor explain.

This last June fires were reported in Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts and they have been blazing and smouldering more or less ever since. The Pigeon River Lumber Company camps were searched and they had to take their horses out of the limits. One teamster was complaining that while he was saving his team, he lost ten dollars worth of clothes.

It seems that the fire got so close to the camp while the men were away that the cook and the foreman rushed into the sleeping camp to rescue the men's wardrobes. They grabbed up armfuls of socks, shirts, pants, blankets, and coats and threw them into the Pigeon River. The fire never reached quite to the camp, but the rapids took the clothes away down stream.

Seeing a newly arrived stranger from Lake Superior, the French teamster,

**Your Druggist Will Tell You**  
Muriatic Eye Remedy Believes More Eyes Strengthen Weak Eyes Don't Smell Soothes Eye Pain, and Relieves Eye Strain. Muriatic Eye Eyes in Your Eyes and in Salts Eyes for Soaky Eyes and Cross-eyes.

who had never ceased to mourn his loss, made anxious enquiries "first crack out of the box."

"Did you fin' my pants down der on Lake Superior?" demanded he eagerly. "By gee, I save my team for the company. But I lose my clo's. I don't like dat. Dat's too moche fire altogether. I got ten dollars' wort' of good clo's down dat river. I guess I'll have to walk to Pigeon Bay 'fore I find dem pants."

The Pigeon River Lumber Company had their crews in all summer cutting burned timber and skidding blackened logs. If they waited till fall the worms would get into the trees and the logs would be spoiled.

The last fire is some distance to the west, but in practically the same district. The Pigeon and the Rainy River rise in the same range.

In this country west of Lake Superior, on the Canadian side alone, during the summer of 1910 just closing, Ontario has lost more pine, ties, and pulp than the companies there operating have cut in the last twenty years!

Naturally the question arises—are our forests doomed? Is there no way of heading off inevitable fate and saving our priceless heritage from the inferno?

**An Oil Without Alcohol.**—Some oils and many medicines have alcohol as a prominent ingredient. A judicious mingling of six essential oils compose the famous Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting. There is no medicinal oil compounded that can equal this oil in its preventive and healing power.

**Shiloh's Cure**  
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs 25 cents

**No better cigarette the world over than**

## Human Nature After a Battle

### Fighting Spirit, Humor and Tales of Desperate Bravery

There were Highlanders there, so "fey" after their fierce fighting that they went about with their bayonets, prodding imaginary Germans, and searching empty dugouts as though the enemy were crowded there. The ground was strewn with dead, and from ruined trenches and piles of broken bricks there came the awful cries of wounded men.

"There were many wounded—Germans as well as British—and our men tended them with a heroic self-sacrifice which is described with reverence and enthusiasm by many officers and men. It was a chaplain attached to the South Africans who fought so desperately and so splendidly in "Devil's Wood." This "padre" came up to a dressing station established in the one bit of ruin which could be used for shelter and applied himself to the wounded with a spiritual devotion that was utterly fearless.

In order to get water for them, and the means of making tea, he went many times to a well which was a danger spot marked down by German snipers, who shot our men, agonized with thirst, as though they were tigers going down to drink. They are justified according to the laws of war, but it was a cruel business. There was one German officer there, in a shell hole, not far from the well, who sat with his revolver handy to pick off any men who ventured to the well, and he was a dead shot.

But he did not shoot the padre. Something in the fine figure of that chaplain, his disregard of all the bullets snapping about him, the tireless, fearless way in which he crossed a street of death in order to help the wounded, held back the trigger finger of the German officer and he let him pass.

He passed many times untouched by bullets or machine-gun fire, and he went into its worst places, which were pits of horror, carrying hot tea, which he had made from the well water, for men in agony because of their wounds and thirst. They were officers who told me the story, though the padre was not theirs, and their generous praise was not hard to hear.

"Afterwards I went among the men—all these Peter Pans—who came from all parts of Scotland and the north of England, so that their speech is not easy to a man from the south. They were talking of German snipers and German shells, of all that they had suffered and done, and the boilermaker, their comic turn, was egged on to say outrageous things which caused roars of laughter from the crowd. The language of the boilermaker on the subject of Germans and the pleasures of war would be quite unprintable, but the gist of it was full of virtue and suited the philosophy of these Coeurs-de-Lion, who were grinning round him.

It is the philosophy of our modern knights, who take more risks in one day than their forebears in a lifetime, and find a grim and sinister humor in the worst things of war.—Exchange,

### Consequences of the War

#### Credited to General Joffre in an Interview in the Atlantic Monthly

"It is strangely interesting to see the results as they now begin to show themselves of Germany's hatred of those countries which she has forged into a league against her. We must never forget what Germany has taught us all. When she began the war, France was given over to things unworthy of her. She seemed to have forgotten her aspiration and her destiny. See her now, purified and made new. She has saved her own soul. Then England, whom Germany hates most of all. She had grown light-minded, unstable, a prey to civil discord. Now she is unified and made whole. Her young men will begin life anew, and the nation will take on the vigor and enthusiasm of youth. Think of Italy, after fifty years, fulfilling the visions of Mazzini and Cavour! And Russia—Russia to settle whose account Germany began this enormous war—will profit more from it than all the other countries of Europe combined. Not only has the Russian nation been reborn, but her material greatness will be vastly enhanced. No; whatever we may think of Germany, we must never forget all we have learned from her."

### Immigrant Farmers in the West

Of the 283,472 persons in Western Canada (provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan) who, at the last Canadian census (1911) gave their occupations as "agricultural," 188,658, or nearly three-quarters, were not born in Canada, but were immigrants. This is a considerably higher proportion than the rest of Canada, in which only 254,574 agricultural workers out of 933,574 (just over one-quarter) were of foreign birth. The majority of these foreign-born farmers are American.

The following unique epistle was picked up lately in the street:

"Dear Bill,—The reason I didn't laff when you laff at me in the post office yesterday was becos I hev a bile on my face, and I can't laff. If I laff she'll bust. But I love you, Bill, bile or no bile, laff or no laff."

### Wilhelmshaven Confidence

#### German Navy Still Safe and Confident Bottled Up in the Kiel Canal

Oswald F. Schuette, one of the Globe's representatives at Berlin and a correspondent persona grata to official Germany who has never been accused of pro-Ally bias, has been allowed to visit the German fleet—the first newspaper man allowed this privilege since the Skagerrak battle.

Mr. Schuette reports that the officers and men of the German fleet,

tired of "watchful waiting," are eager to sail out and offer battle. He represents commanders and sailors as confident of success. New vessels have been added since the battle of Jutland three months ago.

The confidence of Wilhelmshaven is not shared by Berlin. This is a conclusion deducible from the fact that the fleet is kept close behind its protective screens. Jellicoe and Beatty are still dancing around on the outside daring their foes to come out. How the British feel about the outcome is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the French navy has not been called on for assistance. Berlin eulogizes the German fleet and continues to claim the British were whipped, but won't let the ships go out.

The general situation is such that a decisive naval victory would be of great value to Germany. Command of the seas would perhaps win the war. That no serious effort is made to assume such command can only be read as due to a belief that an attempt would fail. It is from the lack of movement of the German fleet rather than from descriptions of its spirit that one can learn what its masters really think.—New York Globe.

### Air Raids a Failure

#### Statistics of Zeppelin Raids Demonstrate Futility of Kaiser's Air War

In the last two years there have been 41 Zeppelin raids on England—23 in 1915 and 18 in 1916, including the latest one.

In these raids three Zeppelins are taken as the average number and three tons of explosive and incendiary bombs allowed as missiles, supposing each bomb weighs 50 pounds, we have approximately 15,000 as the number dropped on England or in the North Sea in the last two years.

The number of casualties aggregate 356 dead and 980 wounded. This means that it takes more than a ton of German bombs for every British man, woman and child who has been killed.

Since the war began it has been definitely reported that fourteen Zeppelins have been wrecked; the real number is probably much larger.

It is estimated that it costs at least \$250,000 to build a Zeppelin.

This means that \$3,500,000 is the amount

Germans have lost through the wrecking of Zeppelins alone.

### Lauds British Airmen

#### Frenchman Says Even the Germans Admit Enemy Superiority

This was how a French officer, just back from the Somme, described the British flying champion in the course of an interview with an English newspaper man. In admiring words he related how the British have wrested the mastery of the air from German fliers: "Your brave aviators," he said, "have come into their own at last, and France today salutes them as the lords of the air."

"Even the German fliers who have been captured by us have had the chivalry to admit that the British airmen have accomplished some noteworthy performances. Not only have your intrepid aviators flown far over the German defences and defied the anti-aircraft guns, but single-handed they have fought and beaten off as many as three and four Fokkers at a time."

"The German fliers, who months ago looked with contempt on your airmen, respect and admire them as the result of bitter experience. That great young British aviator who sent Captain Immelmann to his death has become a terror to the Boche. You ought to have him on all your picture postcards. Like all your men he is a real hero, and France is proud and gratified for their invaluable cooperation."

### A Bargain

A farmer rushed up to the home of a country doctor in the village late one night and asked him to come at once to a distant farm-house.

The medicine man hitched up his horse and they drove furiously to the farmer's home. Upon their arrival the farmer asked:

"How much is your fee, doctor?"

"Three dollars," said the physician in surprise.

"Here you are," said the farmer, handing over the money; "the blam-ed liveryman wanted five dollars to drive me home."

No neutral country is more affected by the war than Holland. She maintains an army of something like 300,000 soldiers to meet any crisis which may arise.

"What do you think of the political situation?"

"Don't bother me just now," replied Senator Sorghum. "I've got to get out and talk. This is no time to think."

### Good Enlistment in New Zealand

#### Government Contradicts Statement That Voluntary System Has Failed

The Secretary for the Colonies desires to give publicity to a communication received from the Government of New Zealand drawing attention to an article in the London press, which implied that the voluntary system had failed in New Zealand and therefore it was necessary to introduce compulsion, and an unfavorable influence was drawn as to the supply of men from New Zealand. The New Zealand Government desires that the statements made should be contradicted. They point out that the voluntary system has not failed, but so as to be prepared for all eventualities before parliament meets next year, the New Zealand Government took the precaution of taking measures to maintain their obligations to the Imperial Government, but the powers of the bill have not so far been required. The minister adds that they have always avoided drawing comparisons between the efforts of New Zealand and those of other parts of the Empire, but have no reason to fear comparison with others in the matter of numbers dispatched under the voluntary system from New Zealand.

### German Brutality

#### Gross Departures from the Law of Nations and the Dictates of Sanity

"A terrible day of wrath awaits Germany, when the nations of the earth have time to reflect upon the methods of German warfare, and when they are not afraid of being dragged into it as participants of its horrors."

Thus writes a Dutch statesman in a powerful comment upon the indictment that France brings against German officers in their treatment of French non-combatants in the occupied territory of their enemy.

The full story, with affidavits and other documentary proof, and in the meantime the summaries that are presented to the public already are so shocking in their inhuman significance that it is difficult for the human mind to conjure up grosser departures from the law of nations and the dictates of sanity.

We can only submit a few instances of German brutality. They must speak for themselves without further comment:

In the Aisne Department a farmer who did not want to work was undressed and sent, almost naked, into the fields under rifle and shell fire, with his eyes bandaged and his hands bound. He was left there for a day and then taken as a hostage to Germany.

Many witnesses declare that at different places, particularly in the Departments of the Aisne and Pas-de-Calais, the inhabitants were forced to work in the trenches.

A youth of sixteen states that in October, 1914, he was forced, with some fifty comrades, to do trench work in the Plain of L——, in the Pas-de-Calais, for six days. They were then taken to L——, where the Germans used them as shields. Forty of them were killed. The witness was wounded by the splinter of a "75" shell.

The practice has been extended to Lille and the district, as is shown by the correspondence exchanged between the Governor and the Mayor of Lille.

### Actions Beyond Words

For some thousands of years at least the resources of language had been ahead of the possibilities of human action, but in this war, bringing out forces and sounding depths never imagined before, man's power of action, and, behind that, the play of his mind and soul, have wholly outstripped his capacity to utter. The conflict drags on and becomes more colossal, and is slow, and yet it is never for a moment monotonous. Its varieties are more astounding than its bulk. Habit tries to dull us to the chronic prodigy. We doubt whether many persons have yet pinched themselves when they are asked to realize that before the end of Armageddon all the nations engaged will have mustered from first to last more than forty million men in arms. The conception of space is, perhaps, easier, but even so it is difficult to conceive fighting areas stretching across lands and seas, mountains and plains, for thousands of miles.—London Observer.

A race riot happened in a southern town. The negroes gathered in one crowd and the whites in another. The whites fired their revolvers into the air and the negroes took to their heels. Next day a plantation owner said to one of his men:

"Sam, were you in that crowd that gathered last night?"

"Yassir."

"Did you run like the wind, Sam?"

"No, sir, I didn't. But I passed two others that was running like the wind."

A country couple were visiting London for the first time.

"My, John, what a lot of people!" exclaimed the wife.

"Yes, my dear," said her spouse, "I think you'd better give me the lunch-basket. We might lose each other in this crowd."

### The Disabled Hero

#### No Effort Too Great to Restore His Ability and Help Him to Secure Employment

There are already about 1,700 disabled soldiers now under treatment in Canada, and almost every week sees more of them arriving from the front.

Some of them, of course, are so seriously disabled that it is impossible for them to take up again their former occupations, or, at all events, to take them up again without the aid of artificial appliances and training in their use.

They are heroes, we say; but the glamor of heroism will not content them long. The same quality of self-respect that made them freely enlist will make them as eager to re-enlist in the peaceful work of the community that they have helped to preserve. The pensions that are due them will be an assistance, but never a substitute for an ordinary livelihood, in the days that lie before them.

Do we quite realize that our country till lately had no organized system established for fitting these men to return to civil life?

And do we realize the waste of good human material and ability that the country would suffer from, if they were left, untrained and unaided, to remain idle or to pick up any casual or temporary job they might happen to come across?

In France, skilled scientists are set apart by the Government to devote their whole time to directing and training the permanently disabled so that they may do the best for themselves. The same problems in Canada are being met by the same wise control, and will be solved, we have every reason to hope, under the guidance of the Military Hospitals Commission.

It is the business of every true Canadian to help the Commission and its provincial auxiliaries by backing up its efforts to restore these men's capacity, and by helping to get them work they can do with profit to themselves and to the country.

### Discipline

#### The Value of it in the Drilling and Training of Soldiers

When the Duke of Connaught told the Canadian soldiers that the quality they needed more than any other was discipline, he spoke as an old soldier, and laid emphasis upon a point that Canadians as a race are apt to neglect. In fact, some people have the notion that it is a rather fine thing to be without discipline, and that discipline is mere fussiness and red tape. In proof of their contention they point to the wonderful records made at the front by the Canadians and Australians. The latter, for instance, are said to call their General "Birdie" and there is a story told by General Birdwood to the effect that when a British officer complained that the Australians failed to salute him, he replied, "Why, they will hardly salute me, and," continued General Birdwood, "when I was passing a sentry near a dugout he seemingly paid no attention to me, but just as I was opposite him he called out 'Duck, Birdie!'" The scandalized British officer asked the General what he did. "Why," said the General, with a smile, "I ducked, and escaped a large shell."

This is a companion story to that told of the English sentry who challenged a party returning to camp, and being told to go to a point some degrees south of Purgatory, replied, "Pass, Canadians."

Probably both these yarns are inventions, but even if they are true, they are no indications that the Australians and Canadians were lacking in discipline. On the contrary, it may be asserted with the utmost confidence that no troops who have distinguished themselves in this war have been undisciplined.

It is discipline that turns a crowd of men into an army, says the Mail and Empire. It was discipline that enabled the first British expeditionary force to fight that wonderful action in the retreat from Mons. After that fight a German remarked that the British fought like an army of non-commissioned officers, and no higher praise was ever given troops.

It was because he would not send troops into action until they had been thoroughly disciplined that Kitchener kept his new and growing army drilling for a year in England, while the public was clamoring that it should be sent to France. It is the necessity of becoming familiar with the manual of drill that makes the training in Canada seem unduly long to many of the soldiers. It may be that not until they get under fire, when the life of one man depends upon the discipline of the man beside him, and the existence of one battalion depends upon the discipline of its neighbor, will some of the soldiers now training appreciate what discipline means.

### Care of British Graves

The following is an extract from a letter received from a soldier at the front: "Considerable care is exercised in the registration and upkeep of the graves of British troops. I have seen many such cemeteries which are really beautiful, each little plot being marked with a wooden cross bearing details of the brave fellow lying beneath. The graves themselves are often covered with a mass of flowers, bordered with a fresh green grass edging."

### Russians In France

#### Glimpses of Picturesque Contingents That Came by Sea to Western Front

H. Warner Allen, representative of the British press with the French army, writes as follows:

These Russian soldiers came to France by sea; but their way home lies through Germany. "I told my men," said Colonel Notchvolodoff, commanding the First Regiment, "after our interminable voyage, that it was possible to bring troops such an enormous distance to fight, but that for nothing in the world would I consent to their being taken back by sea. We are going to fight our way back to Russia by land, at the bayonet's point. . . . The men were delighted at the idea, because, like me, they hate the sea."

At first glance the Camp de Mailly may differ not at all from any ordinary camp—commodious wooden huts ranged in orderly lines, muddy open spaces, and all the bustle of camp life. But then the eye falls on the regimental colors, carefully rolled and sheathed to protect them from the rain, standing in the centre of the huts allotted to the regiment, with a grey uniformed sentinel standing beside them motionless as a statue.

"Good day, sentinel," says the colonel as he passes. In stentorian tones the sentinel replies, at the salute: "At your service, your Excellency; all is well." Nothing is more typical of the Russian spirit than the relations between officers and men. They are patriarchal, or rather paternal, in their simplicity. Wherever the colonel goes he calls out his greeting, and the men reply in hearty unison. A private may be 50 or 60 yards away, and the same formality takes place. When the men are grouped together, whether they be 10, 20, or the whole regiment, their reply to the colonel's salutation is shouted out, as by one man, with a vigorous sincerity that tells both of devotion and discipline.

The Russian soldier's uniform is practical, simple, and admirably adapted for modern war. The men one and all are well built and admirably drilled and disciplined. They come from all parts of Russia. Every regiment has its chorus of singers. These are men who, in their native towns and villages have made a name for themselves by their voices, and they sing with a degree of natural feeling and expression, as well as with a perfection of technique that would put to shame the trained choirs of less musical countries. At mass, where the Russian singing is best to be appreciated, the ikons, the sacred images of the

# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—  
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited  
TORONTO

(Continued.)

Paul hesitated, and there was a pause. Then Lord Eastling looked steadily at his brother-in-law.

Paul looked back at him, raising his eyebrows slightly, as if expecting him to retire. But Lord Eastling held his ground.

Lady Ursula, seeing that both men were irritated, and vaguely fearful of an explosion, began to put the jewels away without asking any more questions. Paul laid his hand upon hers.

"Wait a moment," he said. "Don't put those things away yet. The man from the jeweller's is here to take them to be re-set. I have just been seeing him and giving him instructions."

Lord Eastling, feeling the awkwardness of his position, and that Paul wanted to speak to his wife, was moving unwillingly towards the door. But these words arrested him, and he turned back.

"Surely," he said, "you don't mean to let that fellow take away anything of value! I wouldn't trust him across the street with half a sovereign."

He felt that the circumstances excused this hardihood. Lady Ursula agreed with him, for she hastily put away more of the unset gems, instead of obeying her husband. She knew that something was wrong, and she did not dare to ask what it was. Meanwhile she hoped that her husband would change his mind. She did not care for jewellery in the abstract, but she was proud of the gems which Paul had given her, and she felt that they were in danger.

How could Paul fail to see this, too?

Suddenly she looked up at him inquiringly. He was very pale, and he and Lord Eastling were facing each other with fierce looks.

"It's a pity, Eastling," said Paul, "that you can't learn to mind your own business."

"I've found minding other people's business to succeed the best," retorted the young man, with blazing eyes.

"What do you mean?"

"I've had a hand in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of a very grave scandal," said Lord Eastling boldly.

This frank reminder of the way in which he had played detective threw Paul into a rage. He sprang at his brother-in-law. Lady Ursula, on the alert, threw herself between them.

"Think what you're doing, think what you're saying, both of you," she implored, speaking in a low voice, in thrilling tones of passionate appeal. "And think of me."

The words, the tone, the tenderness with which she thrust a hand out towards each of them, keeping them apart, and at the same time impressing upon them her own affection and her own trust in their kindness, had an instant effect upon both men.

Lord Eastling took his sister's hand in his and held it.

"I'm sorry, dear," said he, "that I lost my temper. After all," and he raised his head and glanced at his brother-in-law, "perhaps I can be more useful downstairs than I can here."

He dropped Lady Ursula's hand, and went quickly out of the room.

An exclamation, which he smothered for his wife's sake, burst from Paul's lips.

"I must see that he doesn't make mischief," said he quickly, and with a muttered apology to Lady Ursula, who tried in vain, by clinging to his sleeves, to detain him, he got rid of her affectionate, imploring hands and followed the other man.

Lord Eastling was, as Paul had ex-

pected, making his way to the room where the stranger was waiting. Paul overtook him near the door.

"What are you up to?" he asked sharply.

"I was going to speak to the jeweller," replied Lord Eastling.

There was a pause. Both men were still so fiercely excited that they looked as if about to fly at the throat of the other.

But Paul realised that he had no more to fear from Lord Eastling than the young man had to fear from him, and he suddenly altered his tone.

"Come here," he said with a change to comparative amiability in his look and manner, "let me have a word with you before you speak to him."

He led the way into the empty breakfast-room, shut the door and turned to his brother-in-law.

"Now," said he, "will you tell me what the dickens you mean by interfering in this way in my private affairs?"

Along with the other, Lord Eastling recovered his composure also.

"Of course I'll tell you," he said quietly, "if there's any need of telling."

"Explain yourself."

"That fellow in the other room is no more a respectable jeweller than I am."

"No more respectable than you are, very likely," retorted Paul with quiet insolence.

"But he's a jeweller. And anyhow, if I choose to trust my property with him, isn't it my affair?"

"No," said Lord Eastling.

"No! Do you know what you're saying? Do you pretend that you ought to have a voice in everything, just because you happen to be my wife's brother?"

Lord Eastling sat on the edge of the table and regarded the other steadily.

"I suppose I may as well speak out now," he said, at last, after a long pause, "now we've got so far. I know that this fellow who is waiting to take these stones away was hanging about in town in the restaurant where you and I had luncheon."

"Was he? I didn't notice him."

"He and the fellow who was with him must have had an appointment with you, I suppose, which you couldn't keep because I was with you."

"You are very discerning!" sneered Paul.

"I don't know about that, but anyhow, I know you wrote something on the edge of the card on the table, and that the waiter took it over to the man."

Paul was surprised. He betrayed this by the flash of his eyes.

"Really! You seem able to see much further into a mill-stone than other people," he said.

"So that when he went to your room at the hotel, and was hanging about the village yesterday," went on Lord Eastling, "it was inevitable that one should ask oneself what he was doing."

Paul turned upon him sharply.

"Well, and what do you think he was doing?" demanded he,

But the younger man held his ground.

"I suppose I may take it for granted," he said slowly, "that he was here in connection with the loss of Mrs. Finchden's pearls."

This was plain speaking. But Paul had had similar straightforward blows from his brother-in-law before.

"Well," he said, "your cheek is almost too superlative to make one angry."

"How can you be angry," said Lord Eastling, "when you know that I've dragged you out of one quagmire already?"

"What quagmire?"

"Arrest for stealing the pearls."

Paul shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, are we never to hear the last of that story, that I'm a forger and a thief? Don't you think it would be better, instead of dangling these calumnies before me always, in the knowledge that I can't upset your people by resenting them, if you were to have me arrested and have done with it?"

"It won't rest with me," said the other quietly. "If you are arrested, it will be in spite of my efforts, and not by the help of them."

"Arrested for what? Stealing pearls that never were stolen, that were taken as a practical joke, and replaced on the first opportunity?" demanded Paul.

"Oh, no. We've done with that affair, thank goodness. There's another."

"What other?"

"There are the jewels which you gave to my sister as a wedding present."

"Well, what about them?"

"It seems an odd thing to take the

stones out of their settings, doesn't it?"

"Not when one wishes to have one's wife up-to-date in respect of her jewels as of everything else."

"Well, I hope you will be able to make your case good."

"Case? Come, one of your few merits is frankness. Speak out!"

"All right," said Lord Eastling, as he rose from where he was sitting, on the edge of the table, and threw a glance out through the window. "I suppose it would be best, I believe that all those jewels which you gave to my sister were stolen by you and your accomplices; and I believe that the two men I saw you with at the restaurant are in league with you, and that this fellow who is here today has come to take away the unset stones, and to relieve you of the responsibility of them."

"Why should I feel any responsibility?"

"Because, as I dare say you know, what has happened here during the last few days has drawn attention to you. I don't know myself who set matters in motion, but I do know that there is a police officer waiting in the grounds."

"What does that matter to me?"

But Paul had changed color, and as he spoke he glanced nervously out of the window. Lord Eastling came a step nearer to him, and lowered his voice.

"It's a confoundedly unpleasant business for us all," he said. "And I never thought I should have to warn a member of my family — even a member by marriage, that he was being shadowed by the police."

"They're welcome to shadow me," said Paul, recovering himself.

"Well," said Lord Eastling, "I hope you mean it. But I have to add that the man who is watching in the grounds is the very officer who told me all I know about your past life."

"D——," said Paul.

(To Be Continued.)

## For Better Crops

### Selected Seed Will Increase the Yield of Grain

Every farmer is anxious to increase the yield of his crops, but too few realize the comparative ease with which this can be done. Quite apart from the duty incumbent upon every patriotic citizen to produce as much as possible, the raising of the average number of bushels per acre grown throughout the West will make a considerable economic saving in the cost of production. If

with the ordinary preparation given to the land on an average farm several more bushels of wheat, or other grains, can be grown per acre, the cost of production of that grain will naturally be reduced and, other conditions being equal, the farmer will make a higher net profit per acre.

It is certain that an increase in yield can be obtained on every farm if carefully selected, plump, pure seed of a suitable variety be used.

Dr. James W. Robertson, president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, said in his address at the last annual meeting that at least \$3,000,000 more was obtained for crops last year through the work of the association in promoting seed selection, and as yet its activities are confined to a comparative few farmers throughout the country. According to official statistics, over 40 million bushels of seed of all kinds are required annually in Canada. Of this amount, the three western provinces use about 20 million bushels. In spite of the immense yields obtained in Canada in the past, the average yield per acre is unnecessarily low when compared with that obtained by the best farmers. For instance, the average yield of spring wheat per acre is about 19 bushels, for oats, 35 bushels and for barley 28 bushels. But many of the best farmers regularly produce an average of 25 to 30 bushels per acre of wheat, from 55 to 85 bushels of oats, and from 40 to 50 bushels of barley. Several factors are responsible for these high average yields, but one of the chief among them is the careful production and use of clean, pure plump seed of a suitable variety. As soon as the grain is mature, it is the time to select the best heads in the crop for sowing in a seed plot next spring. Every farmer, in his own interest, if for no other reason, should this year determine either to select the best heads of grain in his own crop or make arrangements for securing a sufficient amount of first-class seed to be in readiness for next year's crop. Every farmer, in his own interest, if for no other reason, should this year determine either to select the best heads of grain in his own crop or make arrangements for securing a sufficient amount of first-class seed to be in readiness for next year's crop.

It is the time to select the best heads in the crop for sowing in a seed plot next spring. Every farmer, in his own interest, if for no other reason, should this year determine either to select the best heads of grain in his own crop or make arrangements for securing a sufficient amount of first-class seed to be in readiness for next year's crop.

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## Labor on the Farm

### Yearly Employment of Help Would Be of Great Value to the Farmers

Farm labor conditions received careful attention in the agricultural survey conducted on 100 farms in each of four counties in Ontario during the summer of 1915 by the Commission of Conservation.

One of the signal facts revealed

was the small number of farmers employing male help by the year. In Dundas 10 farmers, in Waterloo 9, in Northumberland 7, and in Carleton 35, provide yearly employment; or a total of 61 out of the 400. Those employing help by the month included 13 in Dundas, 10 in Waterloo, 6 in Northumberland, and 15 in Carleton, while those providing employment by the day only were 41 in Dundas, 26 in Waterloo, 50 in Northumberland and 9 in Carleton. Farmers employing male help by mixed methods numbered 16 in Dundas, 42 in Waterloo, 19 in Northumberland and 9 in Carleton.

Transient employment was thus provided for 256 men among the 400 farmers, as against 61 continually employed.

In view of the yearly complaints regarding the scarcity of farm help, the foregoing data indicate that much of the trouble is of the farmers' own making. It is too much to expect that a floating labor market can be maintained to supply this large demand at specific times. At what are these men to secure a livelihood during the balance of the year

# GILLET'S LYE

**HAS NO EQUAL**

It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

**The Rights of a Citizen**

Henceforth, no young man should be permitted to exercise the rights and privileges of a voting citizen unless he can show affirmatively (1) that he has a good character and reputation; (2) that he is able to earn a living by doing some kind of useful work; and (3) that he has been trained in the duties of citizenship, including a knowledge of his ordinary civic obligations and a duly certified fitness to render appropriate service in case the community or the country needs him in time of war or other public emergency.—American Review of Reviews.

**Impurities of the Blood Counteracted.**—Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Partridge's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

"Did you meet any nice men while you were away?"

"Yes, mother. Lots of them."

"Lots of them! There aren't that many in the whole world."—Detroit Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Our Race Has Not Degenerated

We have a list of decorations awarded to officers and men in the field which occupies a full page of the morning papers. England and the colonies—for both Canadians and Australians are conspicuous in the lists—will read with pride the detailed accounts that are given of the deeds which have been singled out for honor. There could be no better proof that the spirit of the race is as high as it has ever been, and that individual bravery has risen rather than diminished in the long years of comparative peace. Lists such as these are the best answer to those who assumed the degeneracy of the race before war broke out. As we read of the acts which have been singled out for mention, we have the feeling that the tests applied to heroism have never before been so strict, and that a man must do something very exceptional indeed before his claims to distinction are recognized.—Westminster Gazette.

"What's the matter, Bobbie?"

"Please, auntie, I don't like my cake."

"Well, dear, don't eat it."

"But, auntie, I have eaten it."

**"Another Article Against Tea and Coffee"—**

In spite of broad publicity, many people do not realize the harm that the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee does to many users, until they try a 10 days' change to

**POSTUM**

Postum satisfies the desire for a hot table drink, and its users generally sleep better, feel better, smile oftener and enjoy life more.

A fair trial—off both tea and coffee and on Postum—shows

**"There's a Reason"**

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

**Lumber Over the Counter**

The recent reference to a department store in Portland, Ore., in which lumber is sold in "short lengths for odd jobs," has been followed by the establishment of similar departments in a dozen big American cities, where bits of board are sold for two, three or five cents. The idea has spread so rapidly that a company has been formed at Portland, Ore., under the name of the Miniature Lumber Company, to supply department stores with cabinets for the display of such lumber.

"You do not leave this hotel until your bill is paid!"

Visitor: "You are too kind; then this, I take it, is my permanent home."

**Bird Lovers—Get Dick This Free Treat.**

It will well repay you to insist on getting Brock's Bird Seed. Because in every package of Brock's unexcelled Bird Seed you will find a "treat." Yes, a treat that will be delighted with. It's a wonderful tonic for your pet, improving digestion, plumage and song.

Brock's Bird Seed is scientifically prepared and is the only food that is specially selected and adapted for feathered pets in this climate.

Write to-day for sample of Brock's Bird Seed and cake of Brock's Bird Treat, and your pet will sing his thanks.

Nicholson & Brock, 25 Francis Street, Toronto.

"What's your idea of an optimist?" A professional prizefighter telling what he is going to do to the other fellow."

**Asthma Overcome.**—The triumph over asthma has assuredly come. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved the most positive blessing the victim of asthmatic attacks has ever known. Letters received from thousands who have tried it form a testimonial which leaves no room for doubt that here is a real remedy. Get it today from your dealer.

**Biggest Concern in the World**

"The Minister of Munitions, in the small space of a few weeks has become head of one of the most gigantic business concerns the world has ever seen. Under the control of his department some two and a half million men and women are employed, whose sole business in life is to produce millions of guns of every sort and size, millions of tons of shot and shell, all for the purpose of destroying Germans, Austrians and Turks."—London (Eng.) Herald.

**Rumania on Water Wagon**

According to the Vossische Zeitung, Russia has induced Rumania to prohibit absolutely the sale of liquors to and in the use of firearms.

A gun going off accidentally and killing the owner, climbing fences with the gun loaded and cocked, or shooting at a companion in mistake for an animal are stereotyped causes.

With the knowledge of the danger of handling firearms, it is surely incum-

bent upon hunters to exercise every precaution and keep continually before them the motto "safety first."

**Ever Feel "Dopy" After Meals?**

At times we all feel dull and heavy. Just one thing to do—relax the bowels and cleanse the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Uncleanness matter is flushed out, the liver is toned, blood is purified, and at once you feel better. Good health and jovial spirits are quickly found in this celebrated medicine. Enormous benefits follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills in every case; they are very mild, very prompt and guaranteed by the makers. Insist on getting Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box everywhere.

**"Safety First" With Firearms**

Each year the shooting season records a long list of accidents due to carelessness of hunters in the forest and in the use of firearms.

A gun going off accidentally and killing the owner, climbing fences with the gun loaded and cocked, or shooting at a companion in mistake for an animal are stereotyped causes.

With the knowledge of the danger of handling firearms, it is surely incum-

bent upon hunters to exercise every precaution and keep continually before them the motto "safety first."

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

**Calls for Vengeance**

Maori Member of New Zealand Parliament Makes Striking Speech

A striking speech was made at the closing session of the House of Representatives of the Dominion Parliament at Wellington, N.Z., by Dr. Pomare, a member of the Cabinet and a Maori. A resolution was before the House expressing the Parliament's inflexible determination to "continue the war to a successful end," when Dr. Pomare arose and said:

"Today Aegean breezes stir the grasses over the graves of mine and yours, and wherever a Maori hears the moan of the wind, whenever he hears the boom of guns it reminds him that away beyond the seas utu (revenge) has got to be brought about for the dead. For that reason the Maori's determination to end the war victoriously is just as inflexible as that of the pakeha (white man). One result of the war will be the cohesion of the Empire and the understanding between the different races under the British flag. The spirit of Rewi and of other big fighters lives in the Maori today, and he cries in the same spirit of defiance, 'Ake, ake, ake!' (for ever and for ever.)"

In calling for vengeance for the Maori dead Dr. Pomare had particular reference to the handful of soldiers of his race who, with a few white New Zealanders, reached, after desperate fighting, and held for a few minutes during the Suvla Bay operations, a position from which they could see the central Dardanelles. This, it is said, was the utmost point reached by any of the allied troops in the Gallipoli campaign.

Mrs. Bloom: Do you find it more economical to do your own cooking?

Mrs. Syme: Oh, yes, my husband doesn't eat half as much as he did!

**A Clever Dog****Learned a Trick That Worked Both Ways**

There was an old lady who rented a furnished villa for the summer, and with the villa also went a large dog. In the sitting-room of the villa there was a very comfortable arm chair. The old lady liked the chair better than any other in the house. But alas! she nearly always found the chair occupied by the large dog. Being afraid of the dog, she never dared bid it harshly to get out of the chair, as she feared that it might bite her; but instead she would go to the window and call "Cats!"

Then the dog would rush to the window and bark, and the old lady would slip into the vacant chair quietly.

One day the dog entered the room and found the old lady in possession of the chair. He strolled over to the window and, looking out, appeared very much excited and set up a tremendous barking.

The old lady rose and hastened to the window to see what was the matter. Then the dog quietly climbed into the chair.—Chicago Herald.

"Some reporters," said James Keely, the Chicago publisher, "don't pursue their stories far enough. I have in mind a reporter who would have gotten back from Belshazzar's Feast with the menu card all right, and missed the Handwriting on the Wall."

**Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.**

"Nearly everybody has some distinguishing designation that permits him to attach a series of letters to his name."

"Yes," replied Farmer Cortosse, "I must say I approve of it. I never got any regular degree, but it's a heap of satisfaction to me to see 'R. F. D.' on the mail sent to my address."

**Don't Persecute your Bowels**

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

Painlessly act gently on the liver, eliminate bile and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

**Cure Con-**

**stipation,** a

**Promotes**

**Sick Headache and Indigestion,** as millions know.

**Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.**

**Genuine** must bear Signature

**Brentwood**

**TYPHOID**

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carrier.

**THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA**

PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

**THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Farming Wisdom)**

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N. 1, N. 2, N. 3.**

**THERAPION**

Has been a great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim. Kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles, either no druggists or mail. \$1 post & cts. Send for book to Dr. Le Clerc, 100 Yonge St., Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc, 100 Yonge St., Toronto. London Eng. Every newspaper (tasteless) form of easy to take, safe and effective.

**THE THERAPION**

**SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON**

**BRITISH GOVT. STAMP APPLIED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.**

**ARLINGTON****WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS**

Something better than linen and big laundry stores, wash it with soap and water. All stores, or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you.

**THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited**

**55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario**

Stage Manager: My dear, I wish you would wear a different gown in the second act.

Rita Ravenel: But that is the latest style fall dress, and I paid two hundred dollars for it.

Stage Manager: That may be true but when your husband says, "Woman, you are hiding something from me," the audience can't figure out what he means.

# Nervous Dyspepsia

## The Modern Scourge and How to Meet it.

The speed at which we live, the hustle now so necessary for success have unfortunately a very adverse effect on the nervous and digestive systems of Canadians. The baneful results, increased lately to an alarming degree, often lay the seeds of more deadly trouble, but it will be satisfactory to learn of the ever-increasing popularity in the Dominion, of the Great British Remedy, Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Ramsay Coiles, J.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmodic, and of great therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve, Digestive, and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Dyspepsia, Nervous Breakdown, Stomach Catarrh, Kidney Disease, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; 1 tube 50 cents, 6 tubes for the price of five.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

# Dr. Cassell's Tablets

**GET A FREE SAMPLE**

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, a/c to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you.

Britain's Greatest Remedy

# You Are Wanted

to attend a meeting to be held in the

## OPERA HOUSE

— ON —

### Friday, November 10th

AT 8 P. M.

For the purpose of electing new officers for the local branch of the Patriotic Fund Committee for 1916-17

Besides an excellent programme of songs and musical selections the committee has secured the valuable services of

**Dr. M. Clark, M.P.,** for the Red Deer Constituency and  
**Lieut. J. A. Clark,** of the P.P.C.L.I.

to address the meeting. Do not fail to be present to hear these gentlemen.

**Admission: Adults 25c; Children 10c**

Proceeds to go to the Patriotic Fund

**WATCH FOR LARGE POSTERS**

## AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Tidball, of Carstairs, was visiting with her daughter Mrs. W. Keeley on Monday.

Come in Saturday and see how much your dollar will buy at Mrs. Stevens. Good only for Saturday, November 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Thomson who have been visiting friends in the district for the last two months left for their home in Los Angeles last week.

Mrs Reiber, Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Hehn and Mrs. Stauffer will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon. The proceeds of this afternoon's tea will be for the Prisoners of war fund. A good attendance is requested.

The Red Cross shipped the following goods on Friday, October 13th: 3 service shirts, 36 pillow cases, doz. pyjama suits, 8 personal bags, 3 nurses aprons, 13 surgicals, pair socks, pair wristlets, bag clippings, 13 doz. T bandages and 13 doz. triangular bandages.

Still further reductions on regular lines at Mrs. Stevens.

A dance will be held in the Opera House on Monday, November 6th, from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Music will be furnished by Mr. Frank Henderson who has also kindly consented to play a violin solo. Admission \$1 per couple. Refreshments will be served at the hotel at 25c per head.

Fire Chief Wood wishes to thank the farmers, the owners of the dray teams and especially the telephone operators for the assistance they rendered at the alarm of fire on Thursday last. The alarm was caused by a chimney fire in east Didsbury which was put out by a neighbor before the engines and brigade arrived.

Values up to \$3.50 for \$1.00, Saturday, at Mrs. Stevens.

A big banquet was tendered to Lieut. J. A. Clark of the P.P.C.L.I., son of Dr. M. Clarke, M.P., by the citizens of Olds on Tuesday evening, October 24th. 250 people were seated at the banquet. Premier Sifton and several other well known Alberta men were guests. Lieut. Clark expects to return to duty in England in December.

Miss Bauer, milliner, announces she will close her millinery parlors on November 11th, 1916, after a most successful season. Until that time she will sell all trimmed hats at bargain prices. Call and see these bargains while they last. Will open up for spring season sometime in March with the latest and most up-to-date spring millinery. Millinery parlor, next door to Nixon the Jeweler.

Saturday, November 4th is dollar day at the Stevens millinery parlors.

The concert and dance given by the Red Cross on Friday night last was well attended. The proceeds which amounted to \$1. will be sent to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Ramsgate, England. The concert was much enjoyed by those present; the artists, Misses Freda Sweet, MacKinnon and Munro proving themselves masters of their instruments and a credit to their profession and Miss Edwards, the vocalist, especially pleasing the audience with her songs.

Plenty of new, up-to-date goods still on hand at Mrs. Stevens.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Dave Irwin, on Thursday afternoon, November 9th, at 2 p.m. Debate "Resolved that country schools have greater advantages than town schools." Affirmative, Mrs. Dave Irwin and Mrs. Shantz; negative, Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Stark. All ladies cordially invited.

## New C.P.R. Train Service

The new C.P.R. train service on the C. & E. went into effect on Sunday. There will be no morning milk train now, the train going south in the morning at 9.15 being taken off. The new schedule for Didsbury is as follows:

- ◆ 523 Going north..... 9.40
- 525 Going north..... 15.02
- ◆ 521 Going north..... 1.38
- ◆ 522 Going south..... 5.44
- 524 Going south..... 13.32
- ◆ 526 Going south..... 18.42
- ◆ Daily except Sunday

## The Price of News-papers

The increase in the price of printing paper has become so serious that publishers are getting together to devise measures to meet the situation. Many have already increased their subscription rates and some have been forced to suspend publication.

We are advised, however, by the publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal that for the present, anyway, there will be no increase in the price of that paper, and we are permitted to offer The Family Herald and Weekly Star along with the Didsbury Pioneer for the small sum of \$1.85, that is one full year's subscription to each paper.

This offer is good only until November 30, 1916, as it may be found necessary to make a change then.

The Publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star notwithstanding the enormous increase in cost of production have decided to spend more money than ever improving the paper, and to give their great army of readers greater value than ever.

A full year's subscription to the Didsbury Pioneer, and The Family Herald and Weekly Star will cost only \$1.85, provided orders are received before November 30 1916. Send your subscription to this office.

## STRAYED

From W. Hardy's farm, two mares; one bay aged 3 years and one dark brown aged 2 years, bay mare is a little lame; brown mare has extra long tail; both have little white in forehead. Please give information or return to W. O. Bates, Didsbury.

## GET A FARM OF YOUR OWN

### TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$33. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

**ALLAN CAMERON, General Superintendent of Lands, Dept. of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Desk 50, Calgary**

## ESTRAY

Estray steer on premises of C. Deadrick, S. E. 1/4 Sec. 5, Tp. 32, R. 1, W. 5. One red steer with a few white spots has horns, branded E on left ribs just back of front leg. JOHN A. SWANSON, Brandreader

## RAMS FOR SALE

Registered Hampshire rams for sale, 2 past shearling and 6 lamb bucks of the mutton and wool type. I also want 2 registered Hampshire rams. Hay press for sale or trade. 13 miles north east of Didsbury, or write Chas. E. Hanson, Olds, Box 167.

## LOST

Three heifers, branded GVS on left ribs, 1 black and white, two red and white. \$5.00 reward for information leading to recovery.—E. V. Schmidt, Harimattan, Phone 303.



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.  
W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD,  
Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBUY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.  
A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120  
**Didsbury** Alberta



**W. C. GOODER**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
**Didsbury Phone 101**  
Olds, Alberta

**Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.**  
(Successor to W. A. AUSTIN)  
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Austin are now held by me.  
Special Attention paid to collections—  
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.  
**Didsbury** Alberta

**Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120  
**Didsbury** Alberta

**J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.**  
Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J. Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

**PHONE 128**  
Didsbury, Alberta

**Dr. M. Mecklenburg**  
The Old Reliable

GRADUATE OPTICIAN  
32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta. Will be at Acme, Monday, October 30th; Three Hills, October 31st; Trochu, November 1st, 1916.

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121  
EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILDING, PHONE 5225



THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Livestock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$30 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## Star Windmills and Bull Dog Engines

Will give you entire satisfaction at any work you have for them to do.

Agents for

Massey-Harris Feed Grinders, Feed Cutters, Wood Saws, Etc.

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.**

DIDSBUY, - - ALBERTA

No rust can attack the flues because they are so thoroughly aluminized, and they economize nearly every bit of heat.

## McClary's Kootenay Range

Before you invest in a new range let me show you the Kootenay's sensible ideas for saving time and labor.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"



No more Dyspepsia for Us!  
There isn't a member of the family need suffer from indigestion, sick headaches, biliousness, fermented stomach, etc., if he or she will take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cleanse the stomach and bowels and stimulate the liver to healthy activity and tone up the whole system. Take one at night and you're RIGHT in the morning.  
All druggists, 25c, or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto. 16

**CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS**